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I have every reason to believe that these figures have been obtained from official sources and from a summary of official reports. * * *

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

N. W. McIVOR,
United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

The epidemic of smallpox has certainly assumed serious dimensions. From the 1st of this month until the 22d, the number of cases reported from all parts of the Empire totalled 5,711, and the number of deaths was 1,600. The Nichi Nichi, from which we take these figures, says that no signs of the disease abating are yet apparent. In Tokyo, from the 24th instant to the 26th, there were 204 new cases. The following list shows the various cities and prefectures in which more than a hundred seizures took place between the 1st and the 22d instant, as well as the total deaths in each instance:

Number of cases between January 1 and January 22.

Place.	No. of cases.	Deaths.	Place.	No. of cases.	Deaths.
Tokyo.....	1,967	500	Fukuoka.....	183	55
Osaka.....	1,121	429	Okinawa.....	169	79
Hioho.....	411	177	Tokushima.....	149	26
Saitama.....	285	49	Wakayama.....	130	29
Chiba.....	280	48			

Cases are also reported from Ibaraki, Kyoto, Kanagawa, and so forth, but as they do not aggregate 100 in any instance, they are excluded from the above table.

SWEDEN.

Precautions taken to prevent the introduction of plague from India.

CHRISTIANIA, *February 10, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit you herewith inclosed two copies of a printed circular relating to quarantine against the oriental plague, together with a translation of same.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GERHARD GADE,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

A royal decree of the 1st instant has been promulgated, of the following contents:

In pursuance of paragraph 2 of the law on quarantine of July 12, 1848, it is hereby ordered that the ports in Arabia, Persia, India, besides Formosa and the Pescadores in East Asia shall, until further advice, be considered infected by the oriental plague, and the regulations relating to quarantine against the plague and contained in said law shall immediately go into effect.

The foregoing is hereby communicated to all concerned.

In connection with the above communication, notice is hereby given that discharging quarantine is at present established only at the quarantine establishment of Christiania and pursuant to paragraph 8 of the quarantine law of July 12, 1848, and to paragraph 11 of the regulations of quarantine, dated February 10, 1849.

CHRISTIANIA, *February 5, 1897.*

F. HAGERUP.
L. ESMARCH.

[Inclosure—Translated in this Bureau.]

[Cipher telegram of his excellency the Turkish minister at Teheran to his excellency the minister of the Sanitary Department.]

Reply.

FEBRUARY 6, 1897.

The minister of foreign affairs to His Majesty the Shah informs me that quarantine will be enforced at Bouchir, Bender Abbas, and Lindgha, and that vessels rejected at Bassorah shall not be received in Persian ports. The assertion made by His Excellency with regard to the absolute lack of funds deserves no credence.

[Telegram of Dr. Campasampiero, delegate of the Ottoman Empire at Teheran.]

TEHERAN, *February 7.*

The sanitary council considers it of urgent importance to close the frontiers of Afghanistan and Beloochistan, with the exception of the routes by Herat, Meched, Handahar, Berdjorm, and Beloochistan Bampour, where three posts of observation, with physicians, shall operate. Insist with the Persian authorities on prompt action.

[Communication of the English Ambassador to His Excellency Tewfik Pacha.]

JANUARY 26, 1897.

Lord Salisbury informs his excellency the ambassador that the proposition relative to sanitary measures to be taken at Aden to divert the progress of the epidemic has just been submitted to the minister for India and Cammera, and that his lordship hopes soon to be able to give instructions in this respect.

The teskeré of the grand vizier, read at a session of the council of health, February 2, 1897, transmits to the sanitary department a report of Brig. Gen. Bonkowski Pacha, Inspector in Chief of Public Hygiene, stating the necessity for rigorous measures for protecting the vilayet of Bassorah, which is not provided with adequate means of defense, against plague from India. Bonkowski Pacha recalls that in a previous report submitted to His Majesty he requested that military physicians, detailed from the army corps at Bagdad, should be sent at once to Bassorah.

The means of defense are not as complete in this locality as in the Red Sea ports, which are possessed of lazarettos constructed on the most scientific principles. Recently the Vali of Bassorah, in his telegraphic reply of January 30, 1897, stated that there was only one physician at Bassorah proper, and that the rest of the vilayet was entirely without medical service. The physician at Bassorah and the sanitary inspector of Bagdad, now at Bassorah, have the entire medical care of the vilayet, which is very large in extent. The vilayet of Bassorah affords the first point of ingress to the Empire for the importation of diseases coming from a distance. Its protection is therefore a matter of the greatest importance. It is advisable to hasten the departure of military physicians from Bagdad for Bassorah, and at the same time to send soldiers in sufficient numbers to guard the sanitary stations. Bonkowski Pacha concludes by complaining that his previous report, submitted to His Majesty and discussed in the Council of the Ministers, was not presented to the council on account of its having been received after the meeting of the council.

[Letter of the Turkish vice-consul at Kurrachee, read at a sitting of the superior council of health February 2, 1897.]

In his report dated January 16, 1897, the vice-consul of Turkey at Kurrachee informed the Government that the indifference of England in the matter of quarantine was the cause of the spread of plague from Bombay to Kurrachee, where it daily increases, and has caused many deaths and a general flight of the population. Arabian sailing vessels, which arrive at this port from Bassorah and Katif, loaded with dates, horses, and other products, do not return directly to their ports of departure, but touch at Mohammara and Muscat, and pass themselves for arrivals from Obenadir. They are not subject to tax at the ports of the vilayet of Bassorah. In the two months during which the consul has been at his post, more than a hundred such sailing vessels have left Kurrachee for Bassorah, at which port, however, no trace of their route could be found. If the council of health does not adopt immediate measures in this emergency, the propagation of the epidemic throughout the Empire by means of these sailing vessels is much to be feared. The English Government furnishes no official information, either at Bombay or Kurrachee, with regard to the epidemic, and as the journals published at Kurrachee in English and in Scind have received strict instructions, the council finds it impossible to state the number of deaths.

[Communication from the English delegate read at the session of the Council, February 2, 1897.]

Lord Salisbury telegraphs to Sir Peter Currie, January 28, that the Government of India proposed to forbid the embarkation of pilgrims for the Hedjaz from Bombay and Kurrachee after February 1.

Another telegram from Lord Salisbury addressed to Sir Peter Currie on the same date states that in view of the approaching meeting of the Conference of Venice, charged with considering measures to be taken against the propagation of the plague now prevailing in Bombay and Kurrachee, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty can not pronounce on the request expressed, January 19, by the superior council of health and communicated by the Sublime Porte to the embassy of Her Britannic Majesty on the 22d of the same month.

(Signed)

E. D. DICKSON,
Delegate of England.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February 2, 1897.*

Teskeré of the grand vizier, read at a session of the superior council of health, informs the Imperial Department of Health that by decision of the Council of Ministers sanctioned by an imperial irade, Dr. Cozzonis Effendi, Inspector-General, Vitalis Effendi, Inspector of the Administration of Health, and Colonel Mahmoud Bey, Inspector of Studies at the Imperial School of Medicine, have been appointed delegates of the Imperial Government at the conference which met January 28, 1897, at Venice to deliberate on measures to be taken with regard to the epidemic of plague now prevailing in India. These delegates will receive each 20,000 piastres for their traveling expenses and their sojourn at Venice. The necessary communications have been made to the Seraskerat and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Finance has been invited to remit the required funds without delay. His Highness also transmits a copy of instructions, prepared by the Administration of Health and approved by the Sublime Porte, to be delivered to the delegates of the Imperial Government, and invites the Department of Health to take the necessary steps without delay, in accordance with the imperial irade.

[Circular telegram to health offices, dated February 27, 1897.]

By decision of the superior council of health, the ten days' quarantine imposed on arrivals from India is extended to fifteen days. The prohibitive measure declared against vessels having had on board during the voyage cases of declared or suspected plague, is continued. In cases in which plague showed itself among passengers or crew after the arrival of the vessel at the lazaretto of Bassorah, vessel and passengers shall be subjected to a quarantine of twenty days from the date of the last cases reported, with strict disinfection of clothing, effects, and baggage of passengers and crew. The vessel shall be disinfected and the drinking water supply renewed. The bilge water shall be emptied after having been previously disinfected. Vessels in this category shall have the option of returning in contumacy, with the passengers they carry, to their port of departure.

The same quarantine period and the same strict measures shall be applied to vessels arriving from ports on the littoral of Beloochistan as far as the frontier of Persia.

The prohibitive measures against the Shüte pilgrims and the transportation of corpses from India is maintained and extended to apply to pilgrims and corpses arriving from the littoral of Beloochistan.

The entry of corpses into Turkey is also prohibited from the Persian littoral of the Persian Gulf and from points on the Persian land frontier from the mouth of the Chat-el-Arab to Bayazid, inclusive.

(Signed.)

AHMED MIDHAT,
Vice-President of the Council.

[Telegram of Dr. Lubicz, Sanitary Inspector at Bassorah.]

BASSORAH, *February 6.*

Indian woman mentioned died last night. No characteristic sign at post-mortem except petechia on thorax, forearm, and legs. Health of other passengers at the lazaretto satisfactory.

BASSORAH, *February 6.*

Referring to telegrams 3 and 4, pratique has been refused to steamer *Khandallah*. This vessel and her Hindoo passengers preferred to leave Bassorah in contumacy, the pilgrimage being forbidden. Other passengers per *Khandallah*, 17 in all, being natives of Bassorah, performed their quarantine of ten days from date of last suspicious death. Health at quarantine satisfactory.

BASSORAH, February 8.

Khandallah and her passengers left in contumacy with the Indian mail. Bedclothing and other effects of the deceased passengers were burned immediately after the death of the said passengers. Minute attention was given to the passengers by the *Khandallah* who remained at the lazaretto. Telegraph if the twenty days' quarantine ordered should count from the last death or from the date of entry of the *Khandallah* at Bassorah. Authority requested to employ a special physician at the lazaretto. Present force not sufficient for the complicated requirements of the station.

[Telegram of Dr. Lubicz, Sanitary Inspector at Bassorah.]

BASSORAH, February 7.

In spite of best efforts to put an end to infractions of regulations against Mohamara, prohibition remains a dead letter. Number of deck passengers by Tigris River boats and those arriving by sail vessels on the Euphrates increases. These arrivals are all from the littoral of the Persian Gulf, consequently all suspect. Corpses arrive at this place clandestinely, evidently for purpose of conveyance to Kerbela and Nedjeff. As a prudential measure, please authorize the interdiction of pilgrimage for arrivals from Bassorah as the only practicable measure, easy of execution, for eliminating the danger of carrying the epidemic into the interior of Mesopotamia.

[Telegram of Dr. Camposampiero, delegate of the Ottoman Empire at Teheran.]

TEHERAN, February 7.

Sanitary council of Teheran considers it of urgent necessity to close frontiers of Afghanistan and Beloochistan, except the routes of Herat, Meched, Kandahar, Berdjonne, and Beloochistan Bampur, at which places posts of observation with physicians shall be in operation. Insist with the Persian authorities on prompt execution. Deliberation at the session of the superior council of health, January 28, 1897, following the communication of the *teskeré* of the grand vizier, January 23, 1897.

The superior council of health expresses its gratitude to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan for the care and assistance given by him to the efforts made by the council to prevent the spread of the epidemic.

The superior council of health, in order to utilize the means placed at their disposal, proposes the following resolutions:

There shall be instituted at Bassorah a sanitary commission, under the presidency of the Vali, assisted by Sanitary Inspector Dr. Lubicz, who, as technical adviser, shall transmit to this commission the decision of the superior council of health with regard to the sanitary defences of the Empire. The president of the medical mission sent to Constantinople shall also have part in this commission which shall decide on the detail of military and civil physicians placed at its disposal for the different sanitary posts of the interior, and shall have charge of the application of prophylactic measures, according to instructions communicated by the superior council of health.

Dr. Lubicz shall continue to direct the sanitary service of the Turco-Persian littoral and frontier. He shall be assisted by Dr. Malakis, sanitary physician of Bassorah, by a physician detailed for service at the lazaretto, and by Inspector Geronamakis, who shall be sent to Bassorah at an early date. The service of guarding the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf shall be organized and directed by Dr. Cabbein Izzeddin, assisted by Dr. Ahmed Emine. Dr. Cabbein Izzeddin shall be aided by the naval and military forces on his own requisition. The service of observation of the Persian littoral shall be entrusted to Dr. Campo Sampiero, assisted by Dr. Tzelépis, appointed to this office by special mission.

[Telegram of Drs. Duca and Vaume, dated at Camaran, February 8, 1897.]

The pilgrims and crew of the steamer *King Arthur*: Health good. The report of Dr. Cabbein Izzeddin states that the isolated patient is convalescing from a long febrile affection. His ganglionic condition remains stationary. May the vessel be sent on, the sick person being detained? Reply urgent.

[Telegram of Drs. Duca and Vaume, dated at Camaran, February 8, 1897.]

Steamer *Naseri* arrived from Bombay January 25 with 528 pilgrims. No deaths during the ten days of the voyage. During the fourteen days of detention at the lazaretto perfect health and no death. Dr. Moschides yesterday examined the ganglionic system of the men comprising the crew and found one sailor lymphatic, with small ganglion in the left armpit, movable and not painful, dating back to his childhood. The departure of the vessel, which should take place to-morrow, is deferred. The sailor has been dis-

embarked. Orders awaited. The patient on the *King Arthur* is progressing toward recovery, but the ganglions remain in a stationary condition.

[Telegram of the sanitary office of Bagdad, dated February 28, 1897.]

Steamer *Pomba* arrived at Bassorah from Bombay with 66 passengers. Health good.

[Telegram of Dr. Lubicz, dated Bassorah, February 10, 1897.]

Health of the passengers of the *Khandallah* remains satisfactory.

[Telegram of Dr. Campsampiero, dated Teheran, February 10, 1897.]

Persian Government orders closure of the frontiers of Afghanistan and Beloochistan until installation of the posts of observation indicated in my dispatch of the 17th instant.

[Telegram of Dr. Xanthopoulides, dated from Djeddah, February 19, 1897.]

Dr. Assyr states that public health at Beni-Cheir has been perfect for a long time past.

[Telegram of the ambassador of Turkey at London, dated January 28, 1897.]

Indian department declares that the Government of India has decided as a sanitary measure that until further orders the ports of Bombay and Kurrachee shall cease to be ports of departure for pilgrim vessels, and that this fact has been extensively published throughout India.

[Telegram of Dr. Campasampiero, Ottoman sanitary delegate at Teheran, dated February 1, 1897.]

Bubonic plague announced at Djewadir, maritime port of Beloochistan.

[Circular telegram to health offices, dated February 3, 1897.]

By decision of the superior council of health, the serious attention of sanitary offices is drawn to the strict application to arrivals from India of circular No. 805, of December 7, 1892, with regard to the importation into the Empire of skins and other animal refuse, together with the requirements of the regulations against cholera, 1867, relative to merchandise.

(Signed)

Dr. COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report of Constantinople and official decisions concerning precautionary measures taken to prevent the introduction of plague from India.

[Report 169.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February 17, 1897.*

SIR: In Constantinople public health is rather good. The number of deaths registered during the week ended the 15th instant is 264. There were 7 deaths from smallpox, 6 from diphtheria, 5 from typhoid fever, 3 from scarlet fever, and 1 from measles.

The sanitary news from the Turkish provinces is good. I do not include in the provinces the island of Crete, where, according to the sanitary official news, there exists a strong epidemic of smallpox, namely, at Rethymo.

I have the honor to forward to the Department a copy of different documents concerning the decisions taken by the Ottoman sanitary authorities, and the official news about plague.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.